PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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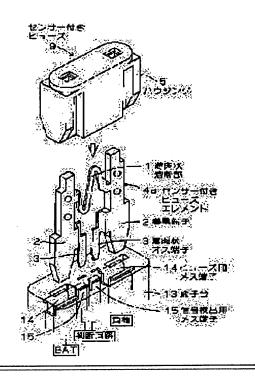
(72)Inventor: KITAMURA TOMOYA

(54) FUSE WITH SENSOR

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a fuse with sensor having a fuse function and a sensor function.

SOLUTION: The upper half of a fuse element 4a, in which the upper half parts of a pair of conductive terminals 2, 2 in right and left arranged in the same flat surface are connected in an electrically communicating state in a thin welding part 1 corresponding to the current-carrying capacity of a fuse, is held by a heat resistant and insulating housing 5 so as to form an insertion type fuse. In this insertion type fuse, thin male terminals 3, 3, which can be inserted into female terminals 14, 14 arranged corresponding to the conductive terminals 2, 2, are formed integrally with the conductive terminal 2, 2 and in parallel with them inside of the lower half parts of the pair of conductive terminal 2, 2.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the plug type fuse with which the Johan section of the fuse element 4 connected with switch-on in the thin meat-like fusing section 1 according to the energization capacity of a fuse in between the Johan sections of the electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 of a Uichi Hidari pair arranged on the same flat surface is held at a heatproof and the insulating housing 5 The fuse with a sensor with which the thin meat-like male terminals 3 and 3 are characterized by said electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 and parallel, and being formed in one at the bottom half section inside of the electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 of a Uichi Hidari pair.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is characterized by forming in one the fusing section of a fuse, and the sensor which detects the current which flows at a fuse about plug-type the fuse with a sensor used mainly as an object for automobiles by punching of the long picture-like fuse ingredient which consists of one electric conduction plate.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, as a common fuse with which a fuse box is equipped as an object for automobiles, there is a blade mold fuse of the gestalt indicated in the U.S. Pat. No. 4023264 official report. [0003] This by piercing the long picture-like fuse ingredient 8 which formed the thin-walled part 7 of constant width in the center section at the longitudinal direction in a predetermined configuration with a sequential press, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> As shown in <u>drawing 4</u>, the Johan section containing the thin meat-like fusing section 1 of the fuse element 4 which formed the thin meat-like fusing section 1 of predetermined width of face according to the energization capacity of a fuse in the electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 and coincidence of a Uichi Hidari pair, and was cut to predetermined die length is held with the heat-resistant and insulating housing 5. [0004] Although a majority of said conventional blade mold fuses are used into the electric system of an automobile, in many cases, it has the slow blow property (function to melt when fusing of a fuse does not take place depending on a momentary overcurrent but an overcurrent carries out fixed time amount continuation (i.e., when an overcurrent continues and there is danger, such as a fire), and to prevent risk beforehand). [0005] For this reason, in a short-time continuous short (henceforth "rare short-circuit") field, although a fuse is melted at the time of dead short-circuit, even if large, the small continuous short-circuit which is extent which a fuse does not melt, or since a fuse is not melted, if this condition continues, a car fire may generate it. [0006] As a means to solve this condition, the fire-prevention equipment in the electric system of the automobile currently indicated by JP,60-203551,A is proposed.

[0007] In the fire-prevention equipment currently indicated by said JP,60-203551,A, a current sensor and a breaker are formed between the fuses prepared in the electric wire which connects a dc-battery and each electronic autoparts, through monostable multivibrator, as an abnormality pulse, delivery and the energization to each electronic autoparts are intercepted for a signal to said breaker, and the excess current signal of the result of having compared the electric-wire current signal from a current sensor with the load current signal from each electronic-autoparts actuation detector in the comparator circuit is protected to it.

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in said conventional fire-prevention equipment, since it is the system which installs a current sensor in the middle of a circuit, it is necessary to secure the installation tooth space of a sensor. However, reservation of the installation tooth space in the car of these days is becoming difficult every year, and an attachment location not being limited or not being attached has also produced it. [0009] Moreover, although the system which used the hall device as an example is indicated by said JP,60-203551,A as a current sensor prepared in the middle of a circuit, this hall device is expensive, while the cost cut is cried for, it is used very much, and serves as that of ** potatoes.

[0010] Furthermore, the thing which detects a current by non-contact [like a hall device] Since it is generally easy to be influenced of the noises (for example, magnetic noise etc.) which exist in a car, In the case of the sensor which real value cannot be easily acquired, and needs to take the cure against a noise and carries out

direct continuation (it connects with a serial in a circuit) At least two nodes are newly needed, and the present condition is having the problem variously, such as a voltage drop by an increment and poor contact of a point of contact, or generating of generation of heat by this voltage drop.

[Means for Solving the Problem] It enables it to use this invention also [shunt / (sensor) / for detecting a current for a fuse element]. A fuse and a sensor are formed in one by punching from one electric conduction plate. It is characterized by carrying out insertion maintenance of the Johan section of this element at a heatproof and insulating housing. Detection of the voltage drop of the thin meat-like fusing section (henceforth the "fusing section") of an element is enabled with the thin meat-like male terminal (henceforth a "detection terminal") prepared in one inside the bottom half section of an electric conduction terminal of an element. [0012] Namely, this invention is set at the plug type fuse with which the Johan section of the fuse element 4 connected with switch-on in the fusing section 1 according to the energization capacity of a fuse in between the Johan sections of the electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 of a Uichi Hidari pair arranged on the same flat surface is held at a heatproof and the insulating housing 5. It is the fuse with a sensor with which the detection terminals 3 and 3 are characterized by said electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 of a Uichi Hidari pair. [0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained based on drawing. Drawing 1 is the decomposition perspective view of the fuse 9 with a sensor concerning this invention. This fuse 9 with a sensor Forming the thin-walled part 7 of constant width in the center of the long picture-like fuse ingredient 8 which consists of one electric conduction plate made from (Zinc Zn) alloy as shown in drawing 2 by cutting along with a longitudinal direction, and transporting this long picture-like fuse ingredient 8 intermittently While making the fusing section 1 according to the energization capacity of a fuse connect with the electric conduction terminal 2 of a Uichi Hidari pair as shown in drawing 1, and the Johan section between two Fuse element (henceforth "element") 4with sensor a which made the detection terminals 3 and 3 connect with these electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 in one is formed in the bottom half section inside of these electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 by punching. Insertion immobilization of the housing 5 formed in the shape of flat by the product made of transparence resin which has a heatproof and insulation in the Johan section of this element 4a is carried out.

[0014] The fuse 9 with a sensor concerning this invention is inserted in the Metz terminals 15 and 15 for signal detection which can insert the Metz terminals 14 and 14 for fuses which can insert the electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 of a Uichi Hidari pair prepared in the terminal block 13 shown in the lower part of drawing 1 with a two-dot chain line, and the detection terminals 3 and 3 of a Uichi Hidari pair of the inside.

[0015] <u>Drawing 6</u> is the electrical circuit of the automobile which used the fuse 9 with a sensor concerning this invention. A relay 11 is installed immediately after a dc-battery 10, and the fuses 9a, 9b, and 9c with a sensor are arranged in the downstream at juxtaposition corresponding to each loads A, B, and C. The Metz terminals 14 and 14 for fuses are connected to the Loads A and B and C side the relay 11 side arranged at the dc-battery 10 side, respectively, and the Metz terminals 15 and 15 for signal detection are connected to the decision section 12 made to connect with said relay 11.

[0016] In the case of this circuit, if dead short-circuit takes place between the fuses 9a, 9b, and 9c with a sensor, or each loads A, B, and C, like the conventional fuse, the fusing section 1 of element 4a will melt, and only that circuit will be intercepted.

[0017] Moreover, in this fuse 9 with a sensor, the signal is always outputted from the detection terminals 3 and 3 to the current which flows in the fusing section 1 of element 4a, and that signal is always inputted into the decision section 12.

[0018] Therefore, when abnormalities, such as rare short-circuit, are judged between each fuses 9a, 9b, and 9c with a sensor, each loads A and B, and C, an abnormality signal (relay ON signal) is outputted to the decision section 12, the relay 11 installed immediately after the dc-battery 10 will be in the condition of ** (OFF), and all circuits will be intercepted.

[0019] Moreover, corresponding to each loads A, B, and C, the fuses 9a, 9b, and 9c with a sensor and Relays 11a, 11b, and 11c serve as a pair, respectively, and <u>drawing 7</u> is arranged at juxtaposition. In the case of this circuit, if dead short-circuit takes place between each fuses 9a, 9b, and 9c with a sensor, or each loads A, B, and

C Unlike the case where it is shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, the circuit in which the fuse 9 with a sensor as well as the conventional fuse is installed can intercept only the circuit where abnormalities arose, when it is intercepted separately and rare short-circuit occurs. [0020]

[Function] In this invention, at the time of dead short-circuit, the fusing section 1 of an element melts like the conventional fuse, the fusing section 1 of an element functions as a shunt (sensor) of current detection further at the time of rare short-circuit, and the current (electrical potential difference built over the both ends of an element in fact) which flows in the fusing section 1 of an element can be outputted with the electric conduction terminals 2 and 2 of an element, and the detection terminals 3 and 3 prepared in one.

[0021] In addition, a fuse is JASO. As specified to D612 with a fixed current As specification width of face is defined and it is usually managed also in resistance not to mention the dimensional control of the fusing section 1 in order to be specified that it melts in fixed time amount and to fulfill this convention, and distribution of that resistance is shown in <u>drawing 5</u> It is normal distribution and the variation in the resistance in a common shunt is **0.1 - 1.0% by class. Although the variation in the resistance in a fuse is **3% and variation is large compared with a shunt, since the judgment level of abnormal current should just have the capacity of **1A at most, this element can be enough used as a shunt.

[0022]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, a compact fuse with a sensor can be offered by having combined the fuse function and the sensor function in one in one element.

[0023] Furthermore, since it can use as a shunt (sensor) of current detection of the element (fusing section) which originally acts as a fuse, a current sensor is not needed specially.

[0024] Moreover, according to this invention, by having prepared the detection terminal in the tooth space (bottom half section inside of an electric conduction terminal) as for which the conventional fuse was vacant, since it is producible within the appearance dimension of the conventional fuse, there is no futility in the blank layout at the time of being element formation, and it can respond in the conventional fuse attachment tooth space, and a special tooth space is not needed.

[0025] Furthermore, since it also has the function of the conventional fuse, protection of a circuit is possible also for the time of failure (short failure) of a relay by the approach as usual.

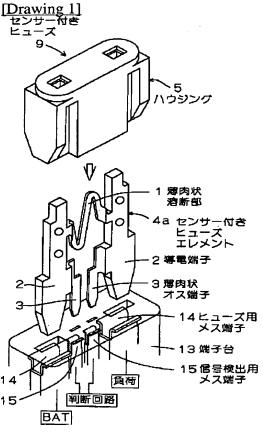
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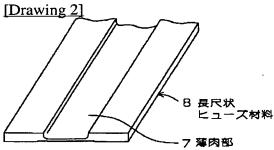
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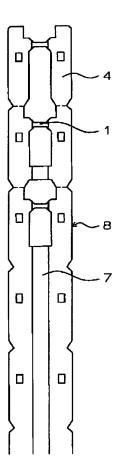
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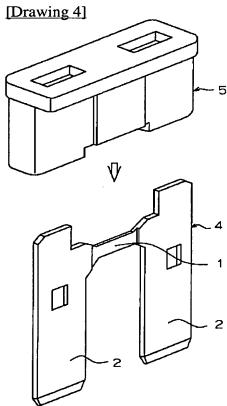
DRAWINGS





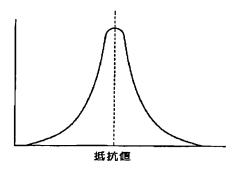
[Drawing 3]

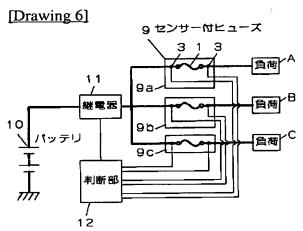


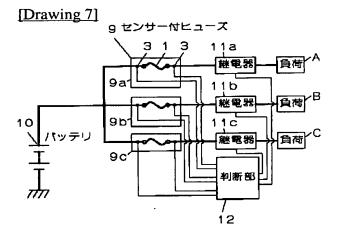


[Drawing 5]

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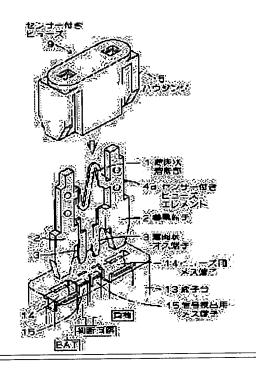
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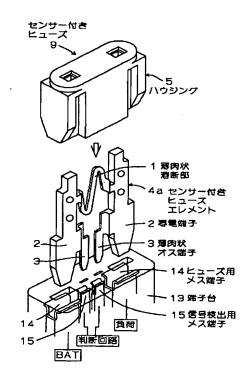
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(54) 【発明の名称】 センサー付きヒューズ

(57)【要約】

【課題】 ヒューズ機能とセンサー機能を有するセンサ 一付きヒューズの提供。

【解決手段】 同一平面上に配置された左右一対の導電 端子2、2の上半部間をヒューズの通電容量に応じた薄 肉状溶断部1にて導通状態に連結されたヒューズエレメ ント4の上半部が耐熱・絶縁性ハウジング5に保持され ている差し込み式ヒューズにおいて、左右一対の導電端 子2.2の下半部内側に、これと対応配置したメス端子 6, 6に挿入可能な薄肉状オス端子3, 3が前記導電端 子2. 2と平行かつ一体的に形成されていることを特徴 とするセンサー付きヒューズ。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 同一平面上に配置された左右一対の導電端子2、2の上半部間をヒューズの通電容量に応じた薄肉状溶断部1にて導通状態に連結されたヒューズエレメント4の上半部が耐熱・絶縁性ハウジング5に保持されている差し込み式ヒューズにおいて、左右一対の導電端子2、2の下半部内側に薄肉状オス端子3、3が前記導電端子2、2と平行かつ一体的に形成されていることを特徴とするセンサー付きヒューズ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、主として自動車用として使用される差し込み式のセンサー付きヒューズに関するもので、1枚の導電板からなる長尺状ヒューズ材料の打ち抜きにより、ヒューズの溶断部とヒューズに流れる電流を検出するセンサーとを一体的に形成したことを特徴とするものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、自動車用としてヒューズボックスに装着される一般的なヒューズとしては、米国特許第4023264号公報にて開示された形態のブレード型ヒューズがある。

【0003】これは、図3に示すように、中央部に一定幅の薄肉部7を長手方向に形成した長尺状ヒューズ材料8を順次プレスにより所定形状に打ち抜くことにより、図4に示すように、ヒューズの通電容量に応じた所定幅の薄肉状溶断部1を左右一対の導電端子2.2と同時に形成して所定長さに切断したヒューズエレメント4の薄肉状溶断部1を含む上半部を耐熱・絶縁性のハウジング5にて保持したものである。

【0004】前記従来のブレード型ヒューズは自動車の電気系統中に多数使用されているが、多くの場合スローブロー特性(瞬間的な過電流によってはヒューズの溶断は起こらず、過電流が一定時間継続した場合、すなわち過電流が継続すると火災等の危険性のある場合に溶断して危険を未然に防止する機能)を備えている。

【0005】このため、デッドショート時にはヒューズは溶断するが、ヒューズが溶断しない程度の小さい連続的なショートまたは大きくても短時間の連続的なショート(以下「レアショート」という)領域ではヒューズは溶断しないため、この状態が続くと車両火災が発生する可能性がある。

【0006】この状態を解決する手段として、特開昭60-203551号公報に開示されている自動車の電気系統における火災予防装置が提案されている。

【0007】前記特開昭60-203551号公報に開示されている火災予防装置においては、パッテリーと各電装品とを接続する電線に設けられたヒューズとの間に、電流センサーと遮断器を設け、電流センサーからの電線電流信号と各電装品作動検出回路からの負荷電流信

号とを比較回路にて比較した結果の超過電流信号をモノステーブルマルチパイブレータを介し、異常パルスとして前記遮断器に信号を送り、各電装品への通電を遮断し 保護するものである。

[8000]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】ところが、前記従来の 火災予防装置においては、回路途中に電流センサーを設 置するシステムであることから、センサーの設置スペー スを確保する必要がある。しかし、昨今の車両における 設置スペースの確保は年々難しくなってきており、取付 場所が限定されたり、取り付けられないといったことも 生じている。

【0009】また、回路途中に設ける電流センサーとして、前記特開昭60-203551号公報には例としてホール素子を使用したシステムが開示されているが、このホール素子は高価なもので、コストダウンの叫ばれている中ではなかなか使用しずらいものとなっている。

【 O O 1 O 】さらに、ホール素子のような非接触で電流を検知するものは、一般に、車両に存在するノイズ(例えば磁気ノイズ等)の影響を受けやすいため、真価が得られにくく、ノイズ対策を講じる必要があったり、また、直接接続(回路に直列に接続)するセンサーの場合には、新たに最低2ヶ所の接続点が必要となり、接触点の増加や接触不良による電圧降下、あるいはこの電圧降下による発熱の発生等種々問題を抱えているのが現状である。

[0011]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、ヒューズエレメントを、電流を検知するためのシャント(センサー)と兼用できるようにして、ヒューズとセンサーを1枚の導電板から打ち抜きにより一体的に形成し、該エレメントの上半部を耐熱・絶縁性ハウジングに挿入保持することを特徴とし、エレメントの薄肉状溶断部(以下「溶断部」という)の電圧降下をエレメントの導電端子下半部の内側に一体的に設けた薄肉状オス端子(以下「検出端子」という)により検出可能としたものである。

【0012】すなわち、本発明は、同一平面上に配置された左右一対の導電端子2、2の上半部間をヒューズの通電容量に応じた溶断部1にて導通状態に連結されたヒューズエレメント4の上半部が耐熱・絶縁性ハウジング5に保持されている差し込み式ヒューズにおいて、左右一対の導電端子2、2の下半部内側に検出端子3、3が前記導電端子2、2と平行かつ一体的に形成されていることを特徴とするセンサー付きヒューズである。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施の形態を図に基づき説明する。図1は、本発明に係るセンサー付きヒューズ9の分解斜視図であり、このセンサー付きヒューズ9は、図2に示すような1枚の亜鉛(Zn)合金製導電板からなる長尺状ヒューズ材料8の中央に長手方向に

沿って一定幅の薄肉部7を切削により形成し、この長尺 状ヒューズ材料8を間欠的に移送しつつ、図1に示すような左右一対の導電端子2.2間の上半部にヒューズの 通電容量に応じた溶断部1を連結させると共に該導電端子2.2の下半部内側に検出端子3.3を該導電端子2.2と一体的に連結させたセンサー付きヒューズエレメント(以下「エレメント」という)4aを打ち抜きにより形成し、このエレメント4aの上半部に耐熱・絶縁性を有する透明樹脂製で扁平状に形成されたハウジング5が挿入固定されたものである。

【0014】本発明に係るセンサー付きヒューズ9は、図1の下部に二点鎖線にて示す端子台13に設けられた左右一対の導電端子2,2の挿入可能なヒューズ用メス端子14,14とその内側の左右一対の検出端子3,3の挿入可能な信号検出用メス端子15,15に挿入される。

【0015】図6は、本発明に係るセンサー付きヒューズ9を使用した自動車の電気回路で、バッテリ10の直後に継電器11が設置され、その下流側において各負荷A、B、Cに対応してセンサー付きヒューズ9a、9b、9cが並列に配置されたものであり、ヒューズ用メス端子14、14はそれぞれバッテリー10側に配置された継電器11側と負荷A、B、C側に接続され、信号検出用メス端子15、15は前記継電器11と連結させた判断部12に接続されている。

【0016】この回路の場合には、センサー付きヒューズ9a, 9b, 9cと各負荷A, B, Cのいずれかの間でデッドショートが起これば、従来のヒューズと同様に、エレメント4aの溶断部1が溶断して、その回路のみが遮断される。

【0017】また、このセンサー付きヒューズ9においては、エレメント4aの溶断部1に流れる電流に対して検出端子3、3より信号が常に出力されており、その信号は常に判断部12に入力されている。

【0018】従って、各センサー付きヒューズ9a,9b,9cと各負荷A,B,C間において、レアショート等の異常を判断した場合には、判断部12に異常信号

(継電器ON信号)が出力され、パッテリー10直後に 設置された継電器11が断(OFF)の状態となり、全 回路が遮断される。

【0019】また、図7は、各負荷A. B. Cに対応してそれぞれセンサー付きヒューズ9a. 9b. 9cと継電器11a. 11b. 11cとが対となって並列に配置されたものであり、この回路の場合には、各センサー付きヒューズ9a. 9b. 9cと各負荷A. B. Cのいずれかの間でデッドショートが起これば、従来のヒューズと同様にそのセンサー付きヒューズ9が設置されている回路は個々に遮断され、レアショートが発生した場合には、図6に示す場合と異なり、異常の起った回路のみを遮断することができる。

[0020]

【作用】本発明においては、デッドショート時には従来のヒューズと同様に、エレメントの溶断部1が溶断し、さらにレアショート時にはエレメントの溶断部1が電流検知のシャント(センサー)として機能し、エレメントの溶断部1に流れる電流(実際にはエレメントの両端にかかる電圧)をエレメントの導電端子2.2と一体的に設けた検出端子3.3にて出力できる。

【0021】なお、ヒューズは、JASO D612に規定されている通り、一定の電流で、一定の時間内に溶断するように規定されており、この規定を満たすべく溶断部1の寸法管理はもちろんのこと、抵抗値においても規格幅を定めて管理されているのが普通であって、その抵抗値の分布は、図5に示すように、正規分布であり、また、一般のシャントにおける抵抗のパラツキは階級により±0.1~1.0%であり、ヒューズにおける抵抗のパラツキは±3%であって、シャントと比べるとバラツキは大きいが、異常電流の判定レベルはせいぜい±1Aの能力があればよいので、このエレメントはシャントとして十分使用できるものである。

[0022]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、ヒューズ機能とセンサー機能とを一つのエレメントに一体的に兼ね備えたことでコンパクトなセンサー付きヒューズが提供できる。

【0023】さらに、本来ヒューズとして作用するエレメント(溶断部)を電流検知のシャント(センサー)として利用できるので、特別に電流センサーを必要としない。

【0024】また、本発明によれば、従来のヒューズの空いたスペース(導電端子の下半部内側)に検出端子を設けたことで、従来のヒューズの外観寸法内で作製することができるため、エレメント形成の際の材料取りに無駄がなく、また、従来のヒューズ取付スペース内で対応でき、特別なスペースを必要としない。

【0025】さらに、従来のヒューズの機能も備えているため、継電器の故障(ショート故障)の際でも従来通りの方法で回路の保護が可能である。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明に係るセンサー付きヒューズの分解斜視 図。

【図2】本発明に係る長尺状ヒューズ材料の部分斜視 図。

【図3】従来のブレード型ヒューズの材料取りを示す正 西図

【図4】従来のブレード型ヒューズの分解斜視図。

【図5】ヒューズの抵抗値の分布図。

【図6】本発明に係るセンサー付きヒューズを使用した 自動車の電気回路の一例。

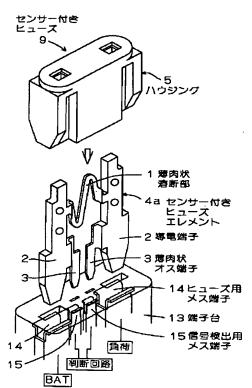
【図7】本発明に係るセンサー付きヒューズを使用した 自動車の電気回路の他の一例。

【符号の説明】

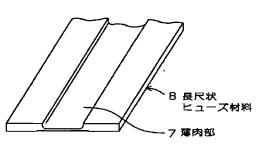
- 1 薄肉状溶断部
- 2 導電端子
- 3 薄肉状オス端子
- 4 ヒューズエレメント
- 4 a センサー付きヒューズエレメント
- 5 ハウジング
- 7 薄肉部

- 8 長尺状ヒューズ材料
- 9 センサー付きヒューズ
- 10 パッテリー
- 11 継電器
- 12 判断部
- 13 端子台
- 14 ヒューズ用メス端子
- 15 信号検出用メス端子

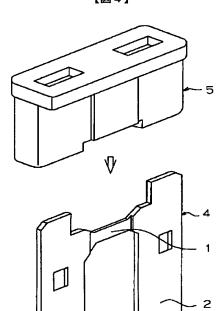
【図1】



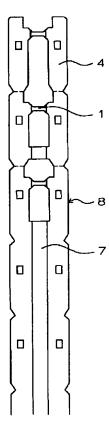
【図2】



【図4】



[図3]



【図5】

